

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(2) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 536—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PRESIDENT VLADIMIR PUTIN IS A WAR CRIMINAL

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 536

Whereas, under international law, a war crime is a serious violation of the laws or customs of war as defined by international customary law and international treaties;

Whereas war crimes also include initiating a war of aggression as prosecuted at the Nuremberg trials following World War II and more recently defined in the 2010 amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

Whereas a war criminal is a person who has planned, ordered, or carried out an act during the conduct of a war that violates accepted international rules of war; and

Whereas Articles 26 and 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna May 23, 1969, state, “Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. . . . A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation has committed war crimes as defined by the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, and other international bodies by—

(A) initiating an unprovoked war;

(B) violating the sovereignty of Ukraine repeatedly;

(C) targeting civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and apartment buildings, militarily;

(D) targeting government facilities unrelated to legitimate military objectives; and

(E) attempting to overthrow the democratically elected government led by President Volodymyr Zelensky; and

(2) since President Vladimir Putin is the Commander in Chief (equivalent) of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and as such was involved in the planning of the invasion of Ukraine, he is culpable of launching a war of aggression and the systematic commission of war crimes during that war by Russian troops.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 537—DESIGNATING MARCH 2022 AS “NATIONAL WOMEN’S HISTORY MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KING, Mr. CASEY, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WARNER, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 537

Whereas National Women’s History Month recognizes and spreads awareness of the importance of women in the history of the United States;

Whereas, throughout the history of the United States, whether in the home, in the workplace, in schools, in the courts, or during wartime, women have fought for themselves, their families, and all people of the United States;

Whereas, even from the early days of the history of the United States, Abigail Adams urged her husband to “Remember the Ladies” when representatives met for the Continental Congress in 1776;

Whereas women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in the United States;

Whereas women led the efforts to secure suffrage and equal opportunities for women, and also served in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, labor movements, civil rights movements, and other causes to create a more fair and just society for all;

Whereas suffragists wrote, marched, were arrested, and ultimately succeeded in achieving—

(1) the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides, “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex”; and

(2) the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.), which extended the protection of the right to vote to women of color and language minorities;

Whereas women have been and continue to be leaders in the forefront of social change efforts, business, science, government, math, art, literature, music, film, athletics, and other fields;

Whereas women now represent approximately half of the workforce of the United States;

Whereas women once were routinely barred from attending medical schools in the

United States, but now are enrolling in medical schools in the United States at higher numbers than men;

Whereas women previously were turned away from law school, but now represent approximately half of law students in the United States;

Whereas, since the American Revolution, women have been vital to the mission of the Armed Forces, with more than 200,000 women serving on active duty and 2,000,000 women veterans representing every branch of service;

Whereas more than 10,000,000 women own businesses in the United States;

Whereas Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives in 1916 and Hattie Wyatt Caraway of Arkansas was the first woman elected to the United States Senate in 1932;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith of Maine was the first woman to serve in both Houses of Congress;

Whereas, in 2022, a record total of 148 women are serving in Congress, including 124 women in the House of Representatives and 24 women in the Senate;

Whereas President Jimmy Carter recognized March 2 through March 8, 1980, as “National Women’s History Week”;

Whereas, in 1987, a bipartisan group of Senators introduced the first joint resolution to pass Congress designating “Women’s History Month”;

Whereas, in 1987, President Ronald Reagan issued a Presidential proclamation proclaiming March 1987 as “Women’s History Month”;

Whereas, in 2020, Congress passed the Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum Act (20 U.S.C. 80t et seq.) to establish a national women’s history museum on or near the National Mall in Washington, DC; and

Whereas, despite the advancements of women in the United States, much remains to be done to ensure that women realize their full potential as equal members of society in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2022 as “National Women’s History Month”;

(2) recognizes the celebration of National Women’s History Month as a time to reflect on the many notable contributions that women have made to the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National Women’s History Month with appropriate programs and activities.

### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4977. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4978. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4979. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4980. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4981. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.